



VOLUME 8

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

For local matter, city notices, rail-

road directory, carfare, and departure

of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

The News.

Our citizens were electrified, yesterday

by the intelligence received by telegraph,

announcing the surrender of Savannah,

with its vast stores of cotton and munitions

of war, to the intrepid Sherman and his gallant boys.

Thus has fallen another of the

strong pillars of the confederacy,

which weakened at every point, tottering

to its ruin.

The war goes bravely on, and so on the

arrested traitors who instigated and have directed this rebellion, will be calling for

the rocks and mountains to fall on them

and hide them from the fiery wrath and

indignation of the dares they have ruined,

and withering contempt of good men everywhere.

The Richmond papers admit that Stoneman and Burnside have done a

host of damage in Southwestern Virginia,

and that Davidson in his race

through Mississippi and Alabama, has created great havoc with their railroads

and supplies.

Our forces are represented to be within

twenty miles of Mobile and the Governor

of Alabama calls on everybody and his

wife to come to the rescue.

Gold closed at 2.174.

Railroad Abuses.

*Editor's Gazette*—Your recent articles calling attention to the flagrant abuse of privilege practiced by the Railroad Companies in the manner of operating their roads in this city, is an effort in the right direction.

Taken in connection with the terrible occurrence that called them out, those articles may do something to prompt such action as shall in some measure protect human life from the criminal recklessness of employees who seem to think they are responsible alone to the grasping corporations that pay them wages.

The public ought not to be satisfied with anything less than a thorough and searching investigation into the recent calamity there that brought death in a most horrible form to one estimable woman, and at the same time, not only impelled the life of another but ruined her for the residue of her days. That two, careful, cautious women should, in open day, be run over at a public crossing in a thickly settled part of the city and frightfully crushed and left bleeding, helpless and dying on the track, without the knowledge of the engineer in charge of the locomotive, is, of itself, evidence of the most culpable negligence and carelessness. Is there anything can there be anything to excuse or palliate the act? The public demand to know.

There are stringent laws and ordinances which, if rigidly enforced, would not only be a proper restraint upon the arrogance and lawlessness of these corporations, but could prevent all calamities like the one that now appeals to the public mind. Why should not these laws and ordinances be enforced?

They were made for the protection and safety of the public and individuals, and yet they have remained a dead letter upon the statute book, while these corporations have been allowed to grow impudent in their sway and recklessness, as well of human life as private and public rights. The right of these corporations to the streets is subordinate to that of the humblest individual; and yet they are frequently allowed without molestation, but against positive prohibition of law, to obstruct the streets unnecessarily for hours and for a whole day together, with cars left standing upon their tracks, to the great inconvenience of the public.

But this is in great aggravation of all this, as the frugal and desperate speed with which these companies have been allowed, without effort at restraint, to run their cars through the city, and across the public streets. In this consists the great peril to human life; and if it be said, as it must, that the railroad companies herein show little regard to the safety of life, what must be said of the city authorities that tolerate so gross an infraction of law, at the peril of life?

The law prohibits, under proper penalties, obstruction of the streets in the city, as it does the cars at greater speed than six miles an hour. These prohibitions are essential to public convenience and public safety; and to neglect their enforcement is to sacrifice the interest and safety of the public, to the unlimited control of the railroad corporations.

Why do not the city authorities enforce these laws? If there be reason for the neglect let that reason be proclaimed. But for the infraction of the provision against running cars at greater speed than six miles an hour, the culminating agent of Friday last would not have occurred.

A PROFOUND HOOP.—Whit General Hood was at the residence of Mrs. Raines, near Nashville, on the 13th instant, he remarked to an officer, in her presence, that he had inspected all the fortifications, and that they exactly suited him; and that he was as certain to take Nashville as that the city stood where it did.

It may interest our soldiers to know that their average height is greater by two inches than that of the recruits for the British army; their average weight greater by eighteen pounds than that of the British soldiers; and their average circumference of chest a quarter of an inch greater than that of certain French troops.

A LADY of Schenectady recently attempted to smugle a sixteen-year-old boy over the Central Railroad, under her skirt, but the conductor suspected something wrong, and made her step into the aisle. She disclosed all knowledge of his presence, but he forestalled her scolding with, "Please now, ma'am, pay my fare."

JEP. Davis is, through his special organ, the Richmond *Sentinel*, begging for an increase of salary. His plan is to contract out, and his wife's property is in New Orleans, and his Memminger money is so corrupted that his salary is less than a thousand dollars a month.The *Toronto Globe* says of Coughlin that he is either a knave or a fool; the most incompetent of Magistrates or the greatest scoundrel between the two oceans.

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VOLUME 8

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1864.

NUMBER 255.

## State News.

The Jackson County *Banner* of the 17th says Peter Johnson, a Norwegian, was killed on Monday morning last, by the falling of a tree four miles east of that village. He was "scoring" with another man, while a third was falling trees.

When the tree was about to fall, a warning was given, but Johnson ran the wrong way. The falling tree struck another and broke off a big limb, which struck Johnson and killed him almost instantly.

The deficiency of Milwaukee county on the call previous to the last is given at 256.

The Mineral Point *Intelligencer* says quite extensive business is transacted in hoop poles in that city. There are several buyers here, who pay from \$80 to \$90 per thousand for the larger sized hickory poles, and \$50 to \$55 for the smaller size. About 100,000 are shipped to the Chicago market weekly.

GOVERNOR Brown, of Georgia, has issued still another proclamation. He says: "A large part of our cavalry force"—that is, the veritable cavalry of Georgia, instead of being after Sherman, are

Scattered in squads and in small bands, over half the territory of the South, robbing and plundering the citizens indiscriminately, and taking from the wives and children of soldiers who are in the service discharging their whole duty, the supplies of provisions which are their only means of support."

That's a fine business for cavalry to be in, to be sure. Brown's proclamation containing this choice bit of information, was issued on the 24th of November.

SENATOR Wilson's West Point bill to appoint two additional cadets from each State and fifty from meritorious young soldiers in the regular and volunteer service, who have served at least one year, raises the standard of preparation also.

The Senator desired to introduce into the bill the system of competition among applicants for appointment, but it was found impracticable.

THE TORONTO GLOBE thus defines Judge Coughlin's standing: "Though called a Judge he does not occupy the same position as our Justice or even County Judge in upper Canada. His office is a compound of our Police Magistrate and Recorder. He deals with police cases and is Judge of session.

THE ARRIVAL OF EX-GOVERNOR SULLIVAN AT NEW ORLEANS, is noticed in the dispatches of Friday; we believe she is there on legal business connected with charges against quartermaster Thielker, of Milwaukee, who left with the 9th Regiment.

BREAKS OF CAXTON BALLS.—The *Cincinnatus* of last Friday relates the following affecting incident:The cabin of the steamer Magnet, recently captured and re-captured on the Cumberland River, during the first performance was the scene of a rather extraordinary incident. The chambermaid, a resident of this city, named Rebecca Mitchell, was accompanied by her son, who during the trip had repeatedly cautioned his mother to be down upon the door of the enemy fired upon them. When the cabin opened, Mrs. Wetmore, the wife of the Captain, was in the cabin resting her feet on the round of a rifle at which she was sitting. The first shot, a ball from a six-pound rifled gun, passed through the cabin, tore up the floor under her chair, and, glancing, struck the chambermaid on the forehead, killing her instantly. Just at that moment the lad above mentioned entered to look after his mother, and finding her on the floor, said, "That's right, mother," and lay down by her side. When the firing ceased, he was found in this position, his arms loosely and protectively thrown about his dead parent, the poor boy all unconscious, that the life about which he was so solicitous had fled forever! This was the only casualty that took place. Mrs. Wetmore escaping injury, perhaps death, the fact that her feet were not upon the board, the attack upon our transports was particularly fatal to the chambermaids, not one of whom escaped—two, those belonging to the *Prima Donna* and *Prarie Star*, being killed by shells from the guns of *Carondelet*, and the one we have named above becoming the victim of the rebel fire.

A MINER'S THREE CENT PIECES.—The Lookout Bee announces the death of an eccentric individual named Wm. Colley in the Lower Village. He lived alone, kept a grocery, and willed his property, valued at \$18,000, to the relatives in England. He kept his specie in an old boiler buried in the cellar. Among the deposits in this private vault were fifty thousand three cent pieces. How many millions of coin are thus hoarded in various parts of the country?

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SIMPL. METHOD OF PRESERVING THE TEETH.—Horace Walpole wrote: "Use a little bit of alum twice or thrice a week, no bigger than half your nail, until it has dissolved in your mouth, and then spit it out. This has so fortified my teeth that they are as strong as the pen of Junius." I learned it of Mr. Grosvenor, who had not a speck in his teeth till his death.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

Official from Sec'y Stanton

## THE FALL OF SAVANNAH!

With 8,000 Prisoners!

## Over 150 Pieces of Artillery

## 33,000 BALES OF COTTON!

## Stacks of Munitions, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## The Wilmington Expedition

## THE FLEET OFF THE HARBOR

## RUMORED FALL OF FT. FISHER!

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1864.—*Maj. Gen. Dix*.—A despatch has been received this evening by the President, from Gen. Sherman. It is dated Savannah, Thursday, the 22d inst., and announces our occupation of the city of Savannah, and the capture of 150 guns, 150,000 lbs. of ammunition and about 25,000 bales of cotton.

A duty which yields no revenue is an absurdity. The present twenty per cent, duty upon papers is prohibitory, it only serves to take money out of the pockets of the public and put it into the pockets of a few already wealthy manufacturers. Even the government pays tribute, under the present arrangements to these capitalists for the immense quantity of paper it uses. The present Congress ought to remedy this wrong by repealing the duty on paper.

NATIONAL DEBTS OF EUROPEAN NATIONS.

It is an old saying that misery loves company, and if the adage be an offspring of truth, as no doubt it is, we will find some consolation, while we are responding, over the condition of our government, finances and the economy of our liabilities, in the fact that the national debts of the principal nations of Europe have also largely increased within the last few years.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts England has made to reduce her indebtedness, it appears that her debt is now nearly as large as it was fifty years ago, when she was just emerging from her protracted war with France, and is one hundred and twelve million dollars greater than it was in 1833, as may be seen by the following table showing her aggregate liabilities at various periods:

Year. 1800. 1805. 1810. 1815. 1820. 1825. 1830. 1833. 1838. 1843. 1848. 1853. 1858. 1863.

\$1,000,000,000. \$1,200,000,000. \$1,300,000,000. \$1,400,000,000. \$1,500,000,000. \$1,600,000,000. \$1,700,000,000. \$1,800,000,000. \$1,900,000,000. \$2,000,000,000. \$2,100,000,000. \$2,200,000,000. \$2,300,000,000. \$2,400,000,000.

England has struggled hard for half a century to reduce her public debt—with what success may be seen by the above figures—and at the end of each year she has barely been enabled, as Mr. Gladstone remarked, to make both ends meet.

And how has it been with France? In 1851 the French government owed \$900,000,000, or less than the present debt of the United States. In 1856 it had increased to \$1,200,000,000, in 1860 to \$1,500,000,000, and now its debts amount to \$2,400,000,000, which, with floating bills of exchange, and twelve million dollars greater than it was in 1833, as may be seen by the following table showing her aggregate liabilities at various periods:

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The News.

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The work goes bravely on; and soon the arrant traitors who instigated and have directed this rebellion, will be calling for the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the very wrath and indignation of the dupes they have ruined, and withering contempt of good men everywhere. The Richmond papers admit that Stoneman and Burbridge have done a vast deal of damage in Southwestern Virginia, and that Davidson in his raid through Mississippi and Alabama, has created great havoc with their railroads and supplies.

Our forces are represented to be within twenty miles of Mobile and the Governor of Alabama calls on everybody and his wife to come to the rescue.

Gold closed at 2.17.

Railroad Abuses.

*Editor's Gazette*—Your recent articles calling attention to the flagrant abuse of privilege practiced by the Railroad Companies, in the manner of operating their roads in this city, is an effort in the right direction. Taken in connection with the horrible occurrence that called them out, those articles may do something to prompt such action as shall in some measure protect human life from the criminal recklessness of employees who seem to think they are responsible alone to the grasping corporations that pay them wages.

The public ought not to be satisfied with anything less than a thorough and searching investigation into the recent calamity here that brought death in most horrible form to one estimable woman, and at the same time, not only imperiled the life of another but ruined her for the residue of her days. That two cruel, envious women should, in open day, be run over at a public crossing so thickly settled part of the city and frightfully crushed and left bleeding helpless and dying on the track, without the knowledge of the engineer in charge of the locomotive, is, of itself, evidence of the most culpable negligence and carelessness. Is there anything, can there be anything, to excuse or palliate the act? The public demand to know.

There are stringent laws and ordinances which, if rigidly enforced, would not only be a proper restraint upon the arrogance and lawlessness of these corporations, but could prevent all calamities like the one that now appeals to the public mind. Why should not these laws and ordinances be enforced? They were made for the protection and safety of the public and individuals, and yet they have remained a dead letter upon the statute book, while these corporations have been allowed to grow impious in their sway, and reckless, as well of human life as private and public rights. The right of these corporations to the streets is subordinate to that of the humblest individual; and yet they are frequently allowed without molestation, but against positive prohibition of law, to obstruct the streets unnecessarily for hours and for a whole day together, with cars left standing upon their tracks, to the great inconvenience of the public.

But what is in great aggravation of all this, is the freightful and desperate speed with which these companies have been allowed, without effort at restraint, to run their cars through the city, and across the public streets. In this consists the great peril to human life; and if it be said, "as it must, that the railroad companies herein show little regard to the safety of life, what must be said of the city authorities that tolerate so gross an infraction of law, at the peril of life?" The law prohibits undue proper penalties, obstruction of the streets in the city, as it does the cars at greater speed than six miles an hour. These infusions are essential to public convenience and public safety; and to neglect their enforcement, is to sacrifice the interest and safety of the public, to the unlimited control of the railroad corporations. Why do not the city authorities enforce these laws? If there be reason for the neglect let that reason be proclaimed. But for the infraction of the provision against running cars at greater speed than six miles an hour, the calamitous event of Friday last would not have occurred.

What security has the public to find in the future? Let the City Council answer. If liability from all restraint, exemption from all corporation is to be the privilege of these corporations in the future as in the past—if they are to have full and unquestioned license to make the convenience and safety of the public and individuals subordinate to their interest and pleasure; with no attempt or the part of the Common Council of the city, to hold them amenable to laws essential to the safety of life—let it be understood, so that none may be deluded into reliance upon the seeming protection of authorities whose duty it is to give protection to life and property, but who have surrendered all responsibility and care for either.

Yours, etc., J. N.

The Toronto Globe says of Court as follows: "One of our know-it-all, the most incompetent of Magistrates, of the greatest scoundrel between the two oceans."

A Mine of THREE CENT PIECES.—The Lockport Bee announces the death of an eccentric individual named Wm. Colley in the Lower Village. He lived alone, kept a grocery, and willed his property, value at \$18,000, to his relatives in England. He kept his specie in an old boiler buried in the cellar. Among the deposits in this private vault were fifty thousand three cent pieces. How many millions of coin are thus hoarded in various parts of the country?

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

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The legislature of Milwaukee county on the call previous to the last is given at 2.20.

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FIGURES OF CANNON BALLS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of last Friday relates the following affecting incident:

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Paper Duty.

The New York Post states the whole case of the prohibitory paper duty, now imposed in this country, as follows. If there were enough good sense in Congress to do a useful thing promptly, there would be no trouble in at once relieving the publishing interest of a great burden and at the same time putting money into the purse of the government.

The duty on printing paper was, we suppose, intended by those who laid it, to produce revenue to the Treasury. Its only effect, however, is to put money into the pockets of the American manufacturers. This duty is twenty per cent, ad valorem; this is payable in gold, and it has made importation impossible. It does this in the following way.

The manufacturer of printing paper here set their prices so as to leave no margin of certain profit to the importer who must pay a duty of twenty per cent, in gold; at the same time the profits of the manufacturers are increased.

Governor Wall of Alabama has issued a stirring proclamation, calling on every body to fly to Mobile.

Another proclamation from General Duff Green says the enemy are within 20 miles of Mobile.

The Lynching Dispatch of the 21st, says Breckinridge has fought the enemy to within three miles of Marion, County seat of Smith Co., Virginia, and driven them from his front.

The Union troops, 6,500 strong are marching on Mobile. Scott and others are in the right place at the right time. War may be expected shortly, unless there is a strong Union force sent to co-operate. Mobile is in no danger.

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The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th says: "Gen. Gardner is accumulating troops to meet the Union raiders operating in the vicinity of Mobile, and Gen. Maury is doing the same at Mobile."

The Union troops, 6,500 strong are marching on Mobile. Scott and others are in the right place at the right time. War may be expected shortly, unless there is a strong Union force sent to co-operate. Mobile is in no danger.

The *Advertiser* of the 21st, says the enemy are within 20 miles of Mobile.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION

Official from Sec'y Stanton

## THE FALL OF SAVANNAH

With 8,000 Prisoners!

## Over 150 Pieces of Artillery!

## 33,000 BALES OF COTTON!

## Stacks of Munitions, &c., &c., &c.

## The Wilmington Expedition

## THE FLEET OFF THE HARBOR!

## RUMORED FALL OF FT. FISHER!

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1864.—*Gen. Dix*—A despatch has been received this evening by the President, from Gen. Sherman. It is dated Savannah, Thursday, the 22d inst., and announces our occupation of the city of Savannah, and the capture of 150 guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton. No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which has been estimated at about 13,000.

The despatch from Gen. Sherman and Foster is as follows:

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—To HIS EXCELLENCY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—I beg to present you

a Christmas gift, the City of Savannah

with 150 heavy guns, and plenty of am-

mmunition, and about 25,000 bales of cot-

ton, and 8,000 prisoners, 150 guns,

</

TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1864.

Letter from the Federal Capital.

[For the Gazette.]

Washington, Dec. 21, 1864.

*Editor's Gazette.*—Congress has resolved to adjourn over to-morrow until the 5th of January, giving the members and senators time to go home and spend the holidays with their families. Many of them are in the habit of preparing places for their families while here before the holidays and avail themselves of the recess to bring them here.

Judge Doolittle leaves to-morrow for home. He has made arrangements for the residence of his family here during the session of Congress, however, and they will return with him to the Capital. His recent motion in the Senate for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the protection of our lake towns and cities from the raids of rebels from Canada, is well timed and was well received by the Senate. The Judge is ever on the alert for the protection of the West and his remarks showing the exposed condition of Chicago and Milwaukee, carried the conviction home to the mind of all, that prompt action was necessary; that the true way to prevent war in this direction, was to be simply prepared for emergencies.

Uncle bids fair to be a serious factor by the St. Albans raid. Our people have become aroused. The notice for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty will be given, and that bombing will fall to the ground. Canadian Railroads will become worthless. With the lakes swarming with gunboats, their cities and towns will be at our mercy. They already see their helpless condition, and their confederated empire is likely to be exploded. The London *Times* recently told the Canadas that they must take care of themselves—that in case of any difficulty with the United States, England would not be able to furnish them troops sufficient to fight a single battle, conducted on General Grant's principles. What a confession of weakness for Old England to make!

Before the reciprocity treaty was made, Canada was strongly inclined to annexation with the United States. Since that date this feeling has all died out? Why?

Because commercially, they have had all the advantages such a union would bring them. With that treaty cut off, they will be thrown back into their old condition, and ere another decade elapses, they will again desire annexation with us, that may have the full benefit of our railroads and seaports in the winter season.

While many think the withdrawal of Gen. Dix's order a sort of backing down, they do not remember that that order is a virtual declaration of war in a certain emergency. The Canadian authorities have undoubtedly assured our Government that they will do all in their power to prevent such raids in the future, and the Premier of the Canadian Cabinet by the publication of authorities in his paper, the *Toronto Globe*, admits our undoubted right of pursuit and capture of raiders on their soil.

The death of Hon. William L. Dayton has made a vacancy in our foreign missions, which it will be difficult to fill. All eyes turn instinctively to one man for this position—Hon. Charles Sumner is confessed the ablest man in the country, except Mr. Seward, and the best fitted for that position. Unfortunately, Massachusetts has two Ministers now, Mr. Adams and Mr. Burlingame, otherwise we might hope to see Mr. Sumner sent to France.

The prospects are fair for a joyous Christmas. The glorious Military news from all quarters, serve to make all loyal men feel wonderfully joyous, so much so that the call for 300,000 men to make up the deficiencies under the 500,000 enrollment, excites a word of comment. In fact, the people begin to see that the true policy is to vigorously push the war. The manifest advantages of surplus forces to organize expeditions like Sherman's, are self evident. If the Government had to day 100,000 more men in the field, Richmond would fall before the 1st of March.

The rebels have nearly reached the end of the rope, so far as their capacity to furnish white men is concerned. The subject of enlisting blacks is being earnestly canvassed by them, and the Richmond *Examiner* asserts that it has Gen. Lee's sanction.

While they are talking we should not. Had we 50,000 men now ready to pour into North Carolina, no negroes could be got from that State, and of course none from South Carolina because she would be between two fires.

Gen. Thomas ought to have at least 50,000 more troops, that he might be able to resume possession of Atlanta, if desirable, or what would be far better, clear Breckinridge out of East Tennessee, and march on Lynchburg, from the West, while the gallant Hancock with his 20,000 veterans and other troops to make an army of 50,000 men, would march from Fredericksburg or Culpepper, and breaking the Virginia Central Railroad, would thunder at the gates of the rebel Capital on the north.

Now then, is the time to make thorough work by giving Mr. Lincoln the man he called for last July. This is all he asks, and I am of the opinion that if volunteers are brisk and lively for sixty days, we shall have no draft. Men are wanted it is true, but 200,000 men would strengthen the Government, that if they were furnished in sixty days there would be a disposition to allow time on the balance. But if there is any backwardness, the men come in slowly, the draft will most assuredly be enforced, for the men must be had for immediate operations as well as for an effective spring campaign.

The winter here is pretty severe, the weather very cold and snow has lain on the ground for over a week. Last night we had a fresh installment, followed by sleet and rain.

There is considerable tempestuousness manifested among the old Government em-

ployees. Quite a large number were openly or covertly opposed to Mr. Lincoln's election. It is understood that many of these will receive notices of dismissal and that their places will be filled by friends of the Government. This is but right. How a man could support McClellan, thus tacitly endorsing the condemnation of Mr. Lincoln which that party avowed, and now ask to be retained in office under him, is more than I can understand.

Harrison Reed left this city nearly two weeks since for Fernandina, Florida, where he expects to remain nearly two months, and then he will return here and await the closing of the investigation now going on to the facts of the Tax Commissioners, of which he was one.

A letter has been received in this city, dated Dec. 3, 1864, from Charles A. Stevens, of Wisconsin, a prominent Barstow and Democratic politician. He is now a rebel prisoner in confinement at Columbia, South Carolina. He was captured in Mississippi last February. The envelope enclosing the letter was made of thin wall paper, the figured side of the paper being the inside of the envelope. Paper must be scarce in Dixie, judging from this.

—*Observer.*

The Mormons and their Position.

There are indications that serious trouble may yet grow out of the condition of affairs among the Mormons in Utah. It will be remembered that a law of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, forbids and punishes polygamy by a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five years. Recent letters represent that the Mormon leaders, and as many of their followers as are able, are in rebellion against this law. The same statute forbids any religious or charitable corporation to hold real estate in value above fifty thousand dollars. The whole church is in deadly rebellion against this law. Of course, no Federal officer, military, or civil, can hold friendly relations with them while they thus continue in open defiance of his Government, without being guilty of complicity with traitors; but so far from regarding himself a criminal, Brigham Young carries himself with the utmost haughtiness, insisting that the Federal commander in Utah shall recognize him as his superior. The position and pretensions of the Mormon leaders thus bring them in direct antagonism with the United States, and one party or the other must submit. General Connor, the present commander of the Federal forces in that region, maintains that the only possible peaceful solution of the difficulty will be found in encouraging and protecting by force the free utterance of thought and opinion among the people, which will weaken their spiritual despotism by a multiplicity of sects, and take from the leaders their political supremacy, and in opening the rich mines of the neighboring mountains, and thus outnumbering them at the polls by a mining population. Meanwhile, as we learn from a letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, the increase of the Mormons by emigration goes steadily forward. Trains numbering as many as 3,000 people, have recently crossed the wide desert which divides them from the States. When once there, they are as effectually walled in as in prison, and read nothing and hear nothing but from Mormon sources. They are set back in the scale of civilization more than a century, and their preachers give them little besides gospel of work. In Utah, which claims a population of 100,000 people, with a metropolis (Salt Lake) containing some 20,000 people, there is not a single bookstore, and scarcely a book is ever sold, while newspaper literature, except such as the Mormon organ supplies, is equally meager.

A Hornet Story for Children.

A hornet once found himself in a very uncomfortable situation. He had fallen into a washbowl, and slipped down the sides into the hole where the water runs off, and was supporting himself on the narrow ledge that divides the opening of the pipe into three round holes. You city boys and girls know all about it, and can tell your cousins in the country, if they never saw such an arrangement.

The great, black, open pipe layned beneath Mr. Hornet, and all around him was the slippery moist walls leading up to the hole. Of course, when any water was let through, he was as effectually walled in as in prison, and read nothing and heard nothing but from Mormon sources. They are set back in the scale of civilization more than a century, and their preachers give them little besides gospel of work.

W. W. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin. F. R. COLEMAN wholesale agent for Wisconsin. ESKRIDGE & CO., New York.

A CARD TO INVAILDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by honest and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to my box, 125 Broadway, New York.

—*A SUPERIOR REMEDY.*

We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Muffuletta Cough Balsam. It relieves almost instantaneously, and is without disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Muffuletta Cough Balsam is one of the few preparations now in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by Druggists at 65 cents per bottle.

W. W. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin. F. R. COLEMAN wholesale agent for Wisconsin. ESKRIDGE & CO., New York.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

Swallow two or three bagfuls of "Budin," "Poppy Bitter," "Barrapilla," "Nervous Antidote," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied, with the result, and one box of old Doctor "Bachan's English Specific Pills"—and he restored to health and vigor, in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER, No. 227 Broadway, New York.

Agent for the United States.

—*A PERMANENT CURE.*

Turn contemplations for years have averaged from two thousand a year, which give them an expense unparallel'd by any, and equalled only by a

—Remember they do not promise to cure all sorts of diseases. What they are curable, if given in due time, are easily so. You can not be cured this week, nor next—nor the week after—nor indeed hence the longer you wait.

Understanding this disease and we know it cannot be cured by local treatment alone, therefore, we also prescribe a constitutional remedy to be taken, and by the combined local and constitutional treatment, we are enabled to remove the cause of Catarrh, and thereby effect it.

—*CATARRH CURED!*

They are treating Catarrh on a new system which is a

—*SURE CURE FOR THIS DISEASE!*

Experience has proved that Catarrh cannot be cured by local treatment alone, but by a constitutional remedy to be taken for Catarrh, all of which are local remedies, given orally only while the patient is using them, but never cure.

Understanding this disease and we know it cannot be cured by local treatment alone, therefore, we also prescribe a constitutional remedy to be taken, and by the combined local and constitutional treatment, we are enabled to remove the cause of Catarrh, and thereby effect it.

—*CONSULTATION FREE.*

Patients must write their name, State, post office address, plainly. All letters receive an answer, must contain a letter stamp, and be addressed to DR. KNAPP & SON, Racine, Wisconsin.

—*Any person can be treated successfully by the patient describing their case in a letter, when they cannot see me.*

Mr. Knapp, who has visited Janesville regularly for

several years, and is consulted on Hyatt House, W. H. D. & Co., proprietors of the *Hyatt House*.

—*Thursday 12th; Wednesday, March 24th and Thursday, May 1st and 10th; four o'clock p.m.; Thursday, May 18th and 25th; four o'clock p.m.; Thursday, July 19th and 26th; four o'clock p.m.; Friday, July 30th.*

—*notwithstanding the poor will be favored.*

—*CONSULTATION FREE.*

—*DOCTORS' MEDICAL PRACTICE.*

TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1864.

letter from the Federal Capital.

for the Gazette,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1864.

**Editors' Circle.**—Congress has resolved to adjourn over from to-morrow until the 5th of January, giving the members and senators time to go home and spend the holidays with their families. Many of them are in the habit of preparing places for their families while here before the holidays and avail themselves of this respite to bring them here.

Judge Douglass leaves to-morrow for home. He has made arrangements for the residence of his family here during the session of Congress hereafter, and they will return with him to the Capital. His recent motion in the Senate for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the protection of our lake towns and cities from the raids of rebels from Canada, is well timed and will well receive by the Senate. The Judge is ever on the alert for the protection of the West and his remarks showing the exposed condition of Chicago and Milwaukee, carried the conviction home to the minds of all, that prompt action was necessary; that the true way to prevent war in this direction, was to be amply prepared for emergencies.

Canada bids fair to be a serious factor by the St. Albans raid. Our people have become aroused. The notice for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty will be given, and that humbug will fall to the ground. Canadian Railroads will become worthless. With the lakes swarming with gunboats, their cities and towns will be at our mercy. They already see their helpless condition, and their confederated empire is likely to be exploded. The London Times recently told the Canadians that they must take care of themselves—that in case of any difficulty with the United States, England would not be able to furnish them troops sufficient to fight a single battle, conducted on General Grant's principles. What a confession of weakness for Old England to make.

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Gen. Thomas ought to have at least 50,000 more troops, that he might be able to resume possession of Atlanta, if desirable, or what would be far better, clean Breckinridge out of East Tennessee, and march on Lynchburg from the West, while the gallant Hancock with his 20,000 veterans and other troops to make an army of 50,000 men, would march from Frederickburg or Culpepper, and, breaking the Virginia Central Railroad, would thunder at the gates of the rebel Capital on the north.

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OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISER.

JAMES A. WILSON,  
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

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**COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.**

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and excellent in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy goods Dealer.

JAN25dawly

**DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?**

Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pill cure in less than thirty days, the worst case of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Ulinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One box will perfect the cure in most cases.

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**A HORNED STORY FOR CHILDREN.**

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Just then to my surprise and horror, my father came around the corner, and immediately stepping up to the stranger, shook his hand warmly, and assisted him to walk to our house, which was but a little distance.

I could enjoy no more play than after noon, and when tea-time came I would gladly have hid myself, but I knew that would be in vain, and so, trembling, went into the sitting-room.

To my great joy and relief, the stranger did not recognize me, but remarked pleasantly to my father as he introduced me, "Such a fine boy was surely worth saving." How the words out to me the heart. My father had often told me the story of a friend who had plunged into the river to save me; I was drowning, while an infant; and who, in consequence of cold taken, had been made a cripple for life—and this was the man I had made a butt of ridicule, and a laughing-stock for my companions! I tell you, boys and girls, I would give much to have the memory taken away. If ever you are tempted as I was, remember that, while no good can come of sport whereby the feelings of others are wounded, you may be laying up for yourselves painful recollections, that will not leave you for a lifetime.

DEMAS BARNES &amp; CO., New York.

postlawnme17

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

REMOVAL!

The parties of St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretense of proprietorship, have been thoroughly exposed by the Courts. To guard against further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private seal plate revenue stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the facsimile of my signature, and without which the article is a counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation.

Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emollient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved; ills cured, valuable animals made useful, and invalids restored. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, cuts, caked breasts, strained horses, &amp;c. It is a sovereign remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all Druggists.

DEMUS BARNES

sep23dawley-013

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**Medical.**

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